Amendments to the Specification

[00017] One or more software modules 14 may be stored on the storage device 24 or in memory 22, and may be stored and loaded from computer-readable media, such as a floppy disk, CD-ROM, or the like. Module 14 may also be loaded by download via a modulated signal received from another computer. Software module 14 include computer readable code for operating the processor 12 to perform necessary calculations, I/O functions, and so forth. The term "module" referenced in this disclosure is meant to broadly cover various types of software code, including but not limited to routines, functions, objects, libraries, classes, members, packages, procedures, or lines of code together performing similar functionality to these types of coding. The steps may be performed with a stand-alone program written in languages such as C++, Java, Fortran, Visual Basic or be implemented using a scripting language which supplements an off-the-shelf software package or database such as, by way of example but not limitation, SQL Server or the ~~Access~~ACCESS™ database from Microsoft Corporation, used for operating computers and other types of computerized equipment.

[00022] Three components are used to determine OEE 36. They are "availability", "performance" which is also known as ~~Cycle Erosion™~~ CYCLE EROSION®, and "Quality" which may also be known as "quality erosion." These values are calculated as follows:

[00023] TABLE I

Value	**Calculation**
OEE	Availability x Performance x Quality
Availability	(Available Time - Down Time) / Available Time
Performance (~~Cycle Erosion™~~ CYCLE EROSION®)	(Available Time x Processed Amount) / Ideal Cycle Time
Quality (Quality Erosion)	(Processed Amount - Defect Amount) / Processed Amount

[00024] In general, downtime losses can be calculated by adding together the amount of time lost due to equipment failures, setup and adjustments, idling, and minor equipment stoppage. Quality erosion is a measurement of the amount of product that is produced during production which matches production specifications. Quality erosion is calculated as shown above, but may conceptually be thought of as representing the effectiveness to produce defect-free product. One example of a major losses in quality erosion is from defective product resulting from scrap and rework as well as start-up defects. The Defect Amount is the number of defective units. In a pie chart embodiment of the graphical representation of the data, the OEE 36 and OEE determining values described above are then transformed into simplified OEE values 38 which will determine the size of the wedge in the pie chart 40. It should be noted that pie chart 40 may take other forms such as, for example, a line chart or histogram, but is hereinafter referred to as pie chart 40 for convenience. As shown in FIG. 3, such data includes a performance loss 50 and a quality loss 52 which are determined according to the following calculations:

Table II

Transformed Value	**Calculation**
Performance Loss	Units Processed / Design Speed Rate
Quality Loss	Rejects / Design Speed Rate